

Office of Public Instruction

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2011 Montana Common Core Standards Document Structure

Topics

Standard

# Reading Standards for Literature

### Strand

#### Key Ideas and Details

Grades 9-10

- Cite strong and thorough textual evidence to support analysis of what the text drawn from the text, including works by and about American Indians.
- 2. Determine a theme or central idea of a text, including those by and about American Indians, and analyze in detail its development over the course of the text, including how it emerges and is shaped and refined by specific details; provide an objective summary of the text.
- Analyze how complex characters (e.g., those with multiple or conflicting motivations) develop over the course of a text, including those of American Indians, interact with other characters, and advance the plot or develop the theme.

#### Craft and Structure

- 4. Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in the text, including figurative and connotative meanings; analyze the cumulative impact of specific word choices on meaning and tone (e.g., how the language evokes a sense of time and place; how it sets a formal or informal tone).
- 5. Analyze how an author's choices concerning how to structure a text, order events within it (e.g., parallel plots), and manipulate time (e.g., pacing, flashbacks) create such effects as mystery, tension, or surprise.
- 6. Analyze a particular point of view or cultural experience reflected in a work of literature from outside the United States, drawing on a wide reading of world literature.

#### Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- 7. Analyze the representation of a subject or a key scene in two different artistic mediums, including what is emphasized or absent in each treatment (e.g., Auden's "Musée des Beaux Arts" and Breughel's Landscape with the Fall of Icarus. Painting: American Progress, by John Gast (circa 1872) with "Birthright," a poem, by M. L. Smoker in Another Attempt at Rescue).
- 8. (Not applicable to literature)
- 9. Analyze how an author draws on and transforms source material in a specific work (e.g., how Shakespeare treats a theme or topic from Ovid or the Bible or how a later author draws on a play by Shakespeare or how American Indian stories and oral histories appear in contemporary works, such as James Welch's Fools Crow, the author retells the Pikuni traditional story, "Star Boy").

#### Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

10. By the end of grade 9, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, in the grades 9-10 text complexity band proficiently, with scaffolding as needed at the high end of the range. By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend literature, including stories, dramas, and poems, at the high end of the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.

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# Topics Topics

Standard

# Reading Standards for Literacy in History/Social Studies

# Strand

## **Key Ideas and Details**

Grades 9-10

- Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, atte as the date and origin of the information.
- Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of howkey events or ideas develop over the course of the text.
- Analyze in detail a series of events described in a text; determine whether earlier events caused later ones or simply preceded them.

# Craft and Structure

- Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including vocabulary describing political, social, cultural, or economic aspects of history/social studies.
- Analyze how a text uses structure to emphasize key points or advance an explanation or analysis.
- Compare the point of view of two or more authors, incorporating American Indian authors, for how they treat
  the same or similar topics, including which details they include and emphasize in their respective accounts.

## Integration of Knowledge and Ideas

- Integrate quantitative or technical analysis (e.g., charts, research data) with qualitative analysis in print or digital text.
- Assess the extent to which the reasoning and evidence in a text support the author's claims. Include texts by and about American Indians.
- Compare and contrast treatments of the same topic in several primary and secondary sources including American Indian sources.

## Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity

 By the end of grade 10, read and comprehend history/social studies texts in the grades 9-10 text complexity band independently and proficiently.



# 2011 Montana Common Core Standards for English Language Arts and Literacy in History/Social Studies, Science, and Technical Subjects **Document Structure**

Grade Level view of the document Example from Grade 7

Grade Band view of the document

# Topics Standard

#### Writing Standards

# Strand

#### Text Types and Purposes

- Write arguments to support claims with clear reasons and relevant e
- a. Introduce claim(s), acknowledge alternate or opposing claims, and or nize the reasons and evidence logically. b. Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant evidence, using accurate, credible sources, including oral sources, and demonstrating an understanding of the topic or text.
- c. Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), reasons, and evidence.
- d. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- e. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented.
- Write informative/explanatory texts to examine a topic and convey ideas, concepts, and information through the selection, organization, and analysis of relevant content.
- a. Introduce a topic clearly, previewing what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information, using strategies such as definition, classification, comparison/contrast, and cause/effect; include formatting (e.g., headings), graphics (e.g., charts, tables), and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension.
- b. Develop the topic with relevant facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and
- c. Use appropriate transitions to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among ideas and concepts.
- d. Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic.
- e. Establish and maintain a formal style.
- f. Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation
- 3. Write narratives to develop real or imagined experiences or events using effective technique, relevant descriptive details, and well-structured event sequences
  - a. Engage and orient the reader by establishing a context and point of view and introducing a narrator and/or characters; organize an event sequence that unfolds naturally and logically.
  - b. Use narrative techniques, such as dialogue, pacing, and description, to develop experiences, events, and/or characters.
  - c. Use a variety of transition words, phrases, and clauses to convey sequence and signal shifts from one time frame or setting to another.
  - d. Use precise words and phrases, relevant descriptive details, and sensory language to capture the action and convey experiences and events.
  - e. Provide a conclusion that follows from and reflects on the narrated experiences or events.



